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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

Concerning the origin of the case of yellow fever on the ship Fri at Cienfuegos.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th instant having relation to a case of yellow fever in Cienfuegos, Cuba, reported to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service by the assistant surgeon at that place, the patient being a sailor from the steamship *Fri*, which arrived there from Barranquilla on February 26 last. You state that while no report of yellow fever has been received from the consul at Barranquilla, and it is probable that the yellow fever on the *Fri* was contracted in Cartagena, at which port the vessel touched before she arrived at Barranquilla, the Surgeon-General, nevertheless, desires a report in the premises from the consul at Barranquilla.

In reply I have to say that copy of your letter has to-day been sent to the consulate at Barranquilla with instructions to transmit to the Department a report in the premises.

Upon receipt of this report you shall be promptly advised.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Circular letter advocating the establishment of an American Jenner Society.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MAINE,
Augusta, March 11, 1901.

SIR: I have just received the following from Dr. Jacob S. Otto, assistant superintendent, exhibit of sanitation:

"Having further reference to your letter of February 26, I beg to inform you that after all, space had not been assigned to the Anti-vaccination League, and in view of the method that they adopted in their campaign, no space will be allotted to them."

I would add that my suggestion to establish an American Jenner Society has been very heartily and almost unanimously seconded by the writers of the many letters which I have received from the health officers in this country and Canada. The need of this special organization

for this special work is hardly less urgent, though the incident which suggested the idea appears to be closed.

It is hoped that, after a little further correspondence, a provisional plan of organization may be submitted to you. This will facilitate the final or permanent organization, which several correspondents have suggested should be made at the next meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Respectfully,

A. G. YOUNG,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Postponement of certain restrictions upon nonimmune travel from Cuba until April 15, 1901.

[Circular No. 36.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1901.

To quarantine officers and collectors of customs of the United States:

In view of improved conditions in Cuba and the fact that passengers as well as vessels are inspected before leaving Cuban ports by the United States quarantine officers, and suspected baggage disinfected, the provision contained in paragraph (c), article 9, page 34, United States Quarantine Regulations, is hereby waived until April 15, 1901, unless otherwise ordered, with regard to passengers and crews from Cuba.

This waiver permits, until April 15, travel from Cuba of nonimmunes after their inspection at port of departure and necessary disinfection of effects, and will include northern ports.

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED IN REPLY TO REQUEST FOR REPORTS
ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.]

ALABAMA — *Selma* — Influenza or la grippe made its appearance between December 10 and 15, 1900. The majority of cases were very mild, coming on with a chill, muscular soreness, aching, and frontal headache, temperature ranging between $102\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 104° , symptoms lasting from four to ten days, with complete recovery. The severe form has been exceptional. Unless the attack is arrested, pneumonia sets in. There have been very few nervous or brain complications. The treatment has been small doses of calomel, ipecac, and pepsin, with a purgative, followed by quinine, codein, and the coal-tar preparations. There have been about 500 cases, of which 30 or 40 have been complicated,